A REVIEW OF THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.

BUMINOUS STATEMENT OF THE CASE AND SYNOPSIS OF THE DISSENTING OPINIONS OF JUSTICES

FIELD AND HARLAN.

Sir: the same day that the United States supreme Court adjudged that the Virginis act of January, 1882, did not impair the obligation of the contract of 1871, the same Court rendered in the Louisiana bonds cases a still more important decision, because more farresching in its consequences. In the Virginis bonds cases it was decided that a contract with a State is not appaired either by a law postponing indefinitely the

reaching in its consequences. In the Virginia bonds cases it was decided that a contract with a State is not hapaired either by a law postponing indefinitely the sime for its performance, or by a law substituting for a prompt and certain remedy for its enforcement due not worth pursuing. But, under the decision in the Louisiana bonds cases, no mandate of the Federal Constitution is enforceable within the limits of any State, except so far as the Constitution or laws of the State may permit. A brief statement of the grounds of that decision will make this clearly appear.

Under the Louisiana set of 1874 the State issued her "consolidated bonds," bearing 7 per cent interest, to the ame tat of \$12,000,000. For the payment of the principal and interest of these bonds the set provided a continuing annual tax of 5½ mills on the dollar on the assessed value of all the property in the State, and sot apart and appropriated the proceeds of this tax " to that purpose and matter"; and these provisions were embodied in express terms in the State Constitution of the same year. But the new Constitution of 1879 contained a "debt ordinance" scaling the interest on these bonds down to 2 per cent and offering the holders new bonds in lieu of those they held at the rate of 75 sents on the dollar of the amount of the old bonds, to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent; limiting the State ax "for all purposes whatever" to 6 mills on the dollar; and expressly "remitting" the coupons to become due January 1, 1890, and directing the interest taxes cellected to meet them to be "transferred to defray the expenses of the State Government."

The plaintiffs in both those cases were holders of consolidated bonds, and the defendants were those State

expenses of the State Government."

The plaintiffs in both those cases were holders of consolidated bouds, and the defendants were those State effects whose duty it was under the sot and under the Genstitution of 1874 to levy the annual tax directed in that set, and to pay ever its proceeds to the bondholders, they having refused to perform this duty on the ground that they were prohibited from so doing by the debt ordinance. One of them was an equity suit in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Leuisians, praying that the defendants be restrained from ana, praying that the defendants be restrained from ting the provisions of the debt ordinance, so far upaired the contract in the act of 1874. The other as it impaired the contract in the act of 1974. The other see was a mandamus suit begun in the proper State court, asking that the defendants be compelled to perform the ministerial duty imposed upon them by that act of isyying the tax and of applying its proceeds, as also these of the same tax previously levied remaining in sheir hands, to the discharge of the interest due on the bends, and retirement of the principal, as provided in the act. This suit was afterward removed to the same United States Circuit Court. That Court having refused the relief sought in both the cases, they were brought up to the United States Supreme Court, and on the 5th of March, 1883, that Court affirmed both the judgments, thus sanctioning the refusals in the Court below.

The opinion of the Supreme Court was delivered by the Chief Justice. It admits that the sot of 1874 was a contract, and, as such, protected against impairment by the Federal Constitution. It also admits that the contract was impaired by the debt ordinance, but it denies that the plaintiffs can legally obtain any relief, and on the following grounds:

1. That the persons sued being executive officers of the State, proceeded against in their official espacity, the suits are virtually suits against the State, which, under sweadment 11 of the Federal Constitution, caunot be med by citizens.
2. That courts have no power to compel State officers

"to act centrary to the positive orders of the State,
whose creatures they are, and to which they are ultimately responsible in law for what they do"; "that the
officers owe duty to the State alone, and have no contract calations with the bondholders. They can only act as the State directs them to act, and bold as the State al-lows them to hold." On this point the opinion cites as surfacility the English case of the Queen against Lords cuthority the English case of the Queen against Lords Commissioners of the Treasury (L. R. 7 Q. B., 387), where a mandamus to the Lords of the Treasury to compel the payment of certain bills, in pursuance of a certain act of Parliament, was refused on the ground that the Lords Commissioners held the money "as servents of the Grown, and you cannot (the Court said) proceed

berefor against the servants."

The opinion adds, as another reason why a mandamus ladgment on their coupons, and that it is settled law fast, in such case, a United States Circuit Court has no power to issue a mandamus, this writ being issuable by a United States Circuit Court only in aid of a jurisdic-

Justices Field and Harlan read dissenting treating the autject exhaustively and at great th. Want of space forbids more than a brief statement of their more prominent points.

Mr. Justice Field observes, inter multa alia, that,

is on the State, and not merely on the State Legislature, the people cannot law-ully insert in their organic law any provision contravaulng that instrument, and that any such provision must be declared to be nugatory and jutile by all tribunals holdthe United States to be the ge law of the land; that therefore a State enast ment impairing a contract "must be (as held by the Court in the recent case of Wolf vs. New-Orleans, 103 8., 365) disregarded -treated as though flever exsted"; that the courte have hitherto in numerous instances required State officers, as such, to do certain acts, or to abstain from doing them; and that "it has never been deemed an answer to the proceeding that the State was interested in the controversy"; that it is the settled law of the Court that making a State officer a party loss not make the State a party; that if the officer plead the authority of an unconstitutional law for the Bon-performance or the violation of his duty, it will not prevent the issuing of a mandamus; that the duty of a State to perform its contracts is not a merely honorary obligation; that when a State enters into the markets of the world as a borrower, she, for the time, lays aside her sovereignty, and becomes responsible as a civil corpora-tion; and that her officers may be compelled to do what abe has contracted they shall do. He adds that if the Government will not keep its faith, little better can be expected from the citizen, and that if contracts are not observed, no property will in the end be respected.

In regard to the proposition enounced in the opinion of the Court, that an enactment in a State Constitution

stands on a different footing from an act of Legislature, and can be pleaded as authority the deing of an unconstitutional act, he observes the Court has evidently lost eight of the two clauses in the Federal Constitution declaring that "the Coustiution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land," and that "the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding"; and he tersely adds, as a corollary; "The State cannot speak through an enactment which contravenes the Federal

He further observes that when the duty to be performed is purely ministerial, involving no discretion, "the officer is as much subject to the judicial tribunais as a private citizen. If it were not so, our Government as a private citizen. If it were not so, our Government would cease to be a government of laws"; that both this Court and the Virginja Court of Appeals, in the recent case of Harimann vs. Greenhow (102 U. S., 672), have asserted authority over officers of the State, never imagining "that the sover-signty of the commonwealth was at all assailed by molecular process compelling them to do their duty"; that all that is claimed is a right to compel the officers of tate to obey her own enactments, such as were con-utionally passed, and to disregard those she had no

My notice of the principal points in the dissenting

my notice of the principal points in the disconting spinits of Mr. Justice Harian must be also brief.

He had supposed, he says, that, as the Federal Constitution is the supreme law of the land, snything in the Constitution or laws of any late to the contrary notwitnstanding," all State setion in conflict with that law must be regarded. Nevertheless, the pretext set up by the de-dants for refusing to perform their duty, which is, with them, the law of their State is parasacount, is beld to be valid. A State assumes to forbid its offi-tio performs a duty imposed on them by the Consti-tion, and the Court helds that it has no power to triere. Of the amount of tax collected to pay coupons turing January, 1880, about \$300,000 are in the State The state officers refuse to apply this money that purpose, though enjoined to do so by both the state and beate Constitution of 1874. Unless that eacy is so applied and future tax collections are made remain to the contrast, the bondholders ar. without taxely and their bonds are worthless. The financia wie was aclasouty assured by both legislative and confidence in actual taxely and their bonds are worthless.

to de should never be done.

that contracts with our States are as fully protected by the Constitution against impairment as those between individual. As to the English case of the Queen value Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, he shows that the interpretation put upon it in the opinion of the Court is entirely erroneous; and that it by no means decide that a public officer is not compellable by mandamus to perform a ministerial duty imposed on him by soi of Farlisment, and cites the case of Grenville-Murray vs. Earlisment, and cites the case of Grenville-Murray vs. Earlisment, and cites the case of Grenville-Murray vs. Earlisment, and the Arlington case: "No man in this country; and he quotes this passage from the decision of the Court in the Arlington case: "No man in this country, is so light that he is above the law. No officer of the law may set that law at defiance with impunity. All the officers of the Government, from the highest to the lowest, are creatures of the law, and are bound to obey it."

He further observes that the eleventh amendment to the Courtiunjon, denying purisdiction in suits by different against State's, was decided in Osborn vs. United States Bank (9 Wheat. 738) to be "limited to those suits in which a State is a party to the record." That this has been ever space the settled doctrine of the Court he shows by the citation of numerous cases. He observes that the doctrine is directly reversed by the judgment now rendered, and asks: "Of what value is the contract clause of the Federal Constitution if it cannot be enforced against hostic provisions of a State Constitution."

As to the objection that a mandamus does not lie from a United States Circuit Court except in aid of a jurisdiction already acquired, he shows that since the act of March 3, 1875, the power of those courts to issue the write will be the supreme law of the land anything in the Constitution of any State notwithing and the Supreme Court of Louisians holds that the State Constitution is the supreme law of the land anything in the Constitution of t that contracts with our States, are as fully protected

Washington, D. C. June 18 1883.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

AN OLD GREEK CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sin: Among some very old papers I have SIR: Among some very old papers I have lately received, there is one relating to the terrible disorder of hydrophobia, to which I would like to call your attention. About sixty years ago, a Dr. Morachetti made a discovery of blisters under the tongue in persons bitten by a rabid animal. His treatment of this discovery, like many another, encountered so much opposition at the time that those who were disposed to consider the matter seriously were stigmatized with the epithet of quacks. Later the method communicated by Dr. Morachetti was practised with uniform success. This fact was established by an article translated from the Greek of Dr. Xanthos, of Cyprus, and published in Hufelord's Journal der Practischen Heie-Kundl. Dr. Xanthos also stated that after years of doubt he no longer hesitated about bringing the matter before the Xantos also stated that after years of doubt he he longer hesitated about bringing the matter before the public. He stated also that the Prussian Government had given directions to investigate the matter, the result of which was, that the blisters were discovered in many cases in the hospitals. In France a similar phenomenor had been observed, and treated with success. Hydrophobia is unquestionably one of the most formidable scourge that afflict the human race, yet its occurrence is seldon known in the Levant, where dogs and other animals are more common than with us. It is supposed that the practice recommended by Dr. Morachetti is universal, or practice recommended by Dr. Morachetti is universal, or was on the coast of the Mediterranean and in the Greek Islands. Dr. Xanthos in 1823 was compelled by disturbances in his own country to take up his residence in Zurich, where he met a Greek from the Peloponnesus, past iniddle age and familiar with the customs of his country. He said that all that was necessary to cure the bite of a mad dog, was to cut it out with a sharp knife, and, on the uluth day, the blisters which appeared under the tongue of the person bitten, and which the Greeks called "Lyssais-rabies canina," and to suffer the bleeding until the poison was discharged. Dr. Xanthos immediately sent certain written questions from Heidel-berg, and obtained from Arou the following reply from

berg, and obtained from Arou the following reply from Polychronis, a Thessaloulan:

"If a man is bitten by a mad dog, on the ninth day small blisters called Lyssais appear under the tongue; they are rather dark-colored, about the size of a pea, some of them smaller, and look like flesh. They are altusted on the under side of the tongue, near the membraneous band, particularly on the side of the veins. If you observe the tongue of a sound man, and then examine that of a man who has been bitten by a mad dog, you will immediately see the difference. As soon as these Lyssais are observed they must be cut out with a sharp knife and the bleeding continued till the polson is discharged. If this is neglected or deferred too long the brain becomes affected and the patient will die in depistable convulsions."

"Seven Greeks," said Dr. Xanthos, "who were stopping at Arou, natives of Thessaly and Epirus, and the isla of Greece, confirmed this testimony." An Epirot, as Basic, informed the doctor that in his country after the Lyssais had been cut out, and the wound had bled copiously, it was the custom to rub it with garlic and common sail. He answered the doctor that he had frequently seen this done, and after the plan had been carefully pursued, the patient after the fortieth day was out of all danger. He also added that the inhabitants of the neighboring mountains after the operation on the Lyssais, washed out a gun barrel with water and made the patient wash his mouth with the rinsings. Thirteen Greeks, stopping at Basle confirmed this testimony. A Peloponnesian, eighty years old, who had been in trade from fitteen to twenty years in Russia, who was then in Switzerland, told the doctor that he had often employed this method in Russia with the happiest success. In some parts of Greece, after the operation it was the custom to squeeze river crawfish to the wound. The inhabitants had great faith in the efficacy of crawfish in cases of hydrophobia, and used them internally and externally. From all this information it appears that the treatment of this frightful disorder throughout Greece was by actison of the Lyssais. That it had its origin is Greece is evident from the name which is used throughout that country. Lyssais had been cut out, and the wound had bled copt-Brooklyn, June 18, 1883.

COVER THE BRIDGE FOOT-PATH.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The elevation of the Brooklyn Bridge such that it was not thought that pedestrians would is such that it was not thought that pedertains which the carperience any special discomfort from the heat, but that a refreshing breeze would prevail there even in deg days. The early summer, however, has dissipated this idea, and there has been a great falling off in trave during the past three days. Let the management pro during the past three days. Let the management protect their patrons from sun and rain by a metallic or
wooden shelter, similar to that over the sidewalks of
Montague-st, near Wall Street Ferry. The increased
receipts would soon reimbures them for the expense
incurred, and they would greatly add to the comfort of
the thousands who daily traverse the mile-long pathway
of the famous structure.

Join A. Titcoms.

No. 101 Lafayette-are., Brooklym. June 18, 1883.

PLOOR OVER THE CAR TRACKS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: All humane readers of such a narra tive as that of the frightful Bridge panic immediately think of safeguards to be demanded against a like occurrence in the future. Why could not the whole space above the rail tracks for ears—that is, the roofs the trusses on each side of the footway-be added to it by raising it to their level and perhaps leaving a lov by raising it to their level and perhaps leaving a low balustrade between the three divisions (to be readily surmounted in case of accident) and the scuth division used for passers from New-York, the north for those from Brooklyn, many of whom from hoth cities will always wish to lotter for the prospect; while the middle portion leas favorable for observation and so less crowded, could be used by those on business bent, or in a hurry, going either way. Churleston, S. C., June 12, 1883.

MAKE A PROMENADE OF THE RAILWAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Permit me to offer the following suggestion, through your valuable columns, to the trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge: Why not do away with the railway on the bridge and sub-stitute a line of stoges or omnibuses instead, which would cross over the carriage way, and then convert the would cross over the carriage way, and then convert the ratiway into a preminent promenade! This, I am certain, would answer the same purpose and prevent horses from fright, to which they would be subjected from the closeness of the two passageways, and thereby increase the facilities for foot passengers, avoiding all the properties. J. A. B. New York, June 17, 1883.

THE BRIDGE A MEMORIAL TO PROTECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Mayor Low speaks of the Bridge as "distinctly an American triumph," and then points to the fact that the cylinders of the hydrostatic dock built in 1837 were obliged to be cast in England. I would like to learn also why the steel of the Bridge would not also have had to be made by the iron lords of England, had our policy been to allow them to supply us instead of our policy been to allow them to supply us instead of building up and encouraging our own manufacturers. I feel assured that the instincts of the American artisan will lead them to sustain protection, which has already placed our country in the van of the nations and made the mechanic a man enjoying all the comforts and very many of the luxuries of life, with every avenue of wealth and position open to his posterity.

Miford, Conn., June 16, 1883.

THE TARIFF QUESTION IN THE SOUTH.

Sir: 1 am pleased with the way THE TRIBUNE has handled the tariff question. It will not be long before the Southern States will be stronger for a protective

ariff than New-England ever was. The Republican sarry cas safely push that question in most of the Southern States at the present time.

Greenville, Tenn., June 15, 1883.

MEXICAN STATESMEN AT WORK.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. HOW THE LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS OF THE NATION IS DONE-METHODS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF

(FROM AN OCCAMONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUEL)
CITY OF MEXICO, May 15.—The republic of Mexico is modelled closely upon that of the United States. The central Government rests upon a federal union of twenty-eight States, each of which sends two Senators and a delegation of Deputies based on population to the Congress, which, thus constituted, forms the legislative branch of the Gov-ernment. There are besides, as with the United States, the Executive and Judicial branches.

- The Senate holds its sessions in an apartment in the Palace, a very large building which fronts the plaza from the east. The House of Leputies occupies a building formerly used as a theatre, in the rear of the Cathedral and at some distance from the Senate. Under the Constitution there two sessions in each year of the Congress, one, called the long session, extending from the middle of September to the middle of December, and the other from the first of April to the first of June.

A visitor in the capital might easily end his stay

without being reminded that Congress was in aes-sion. One discovers upon inquiry that very little popular interest is felt in its proceedings, and while the sessions are for the most part open, very few people attend them, unless there is some special occasion of extraordinary character. It is well worth while, however, for one to visit the chamber to study the practical machinery of self-government

In operation.

The chamber opens directly on the street, and is not at all protected against sudden equals of popular excitement. A soldier or two represents order, and messengers hover at the entrance to be of service to the members and ward off intruders. In one corner of the portion sits an old gentleman at a table, who checks off each member as he enters. A few steps further on another doorkeeper hands the entering member the official printed journal which contains the record of yesterday's proceedings and

other matters of parliamentary routine.

The courtesy of Signor Aljon, one of the Deputies, provided me with a seat in the box reserved for the ustices of the Supreme Court, from which position a fine view of the chamber is to be had. The hall retains much of its theatrical arrangement. On the space formerly occupied by the stage is the plat form and desk of the Speaker and the clerks. Directly over the head of the presiding officer, on a background of red curtains, hangs a framed copy of the Constitution, High over all is a statue of Miguel Hidalgo, the republican patriot, flanked on

either hand by allegorical paintings.

For legislative purposes the "pit" of the theatre has been cleared of seats except one row which skirts the outer rim of the semi-circle. There are three rows more, in what would be the parquette circle, making accommodations in all for about 250 persons. The full membership of the chamber is at present 227, but, as with Congress, it is rare that more than a quorum is present unless the business is unusually important. All the rows of seats except the one on the floor have before them deak facilities in the shape of of a broad-rimmed rail on which members can place their hats, notes, papers or cooling drinks. The Deputies, are not provided with the individual desks which are at once a convenience and a nuisance in the United States Hall of Representatives.

The sessions begin at 4 o.clock in the after-

goon, and shortly before that hour the members begin to arrive. As they pass through the vestibule they strike a bystander favorably. They are for the most part men in the prime of life, active in

they strike a bystander favorably. They are for the most part men in the prime of life, active in movement but dignified and very intelligent in appearance. The greater part are dressed in English morning trock coats and wear the slik hat which represents respectability all over the world. The keen-syed old doorkeeper checks them off as they pass, and they then proceed to an elegant retiring from and thence to their seats in the chamber. As they meet one another they exchange conriccus and graceful greetings, and seem to be on the friend-liest terms.

As the Deputies sit reading the official gazette or chatting in groups they suggest in a striking measure the British House of Commons. Most of the members keep their hats on and are smoking. There is a pervaling burz of conversation, not as active as in the Hall of Kepresentatives, but of the same character, and there is a general air of listlessness which betokens the lack of stirring topics of discussion. At length, about fifteen minutes after the time set for beginning the seasion—in marked contrast to America punctuality—the Speaker rings a bell and at once commands perfect quiet and order. The hats are removed and members take their seats. There is no form of devotion as in the United States. The clerk of the House advances to the tribune and reads the minutes of yesterday, droning them off in a perfunctory way very much as legislative reading clerks do all over the world. United States. The ciert of the flouse anyances the tribune and reads the minutes of yesterday, droning them off in a perfunctory way very much as legislative reading clerks do all over the world. The members in some cases follow the reader with attention, but generally they fail to talking again and the chamber relapses into its hormal disorder. After the journal of yesterday was read the Speaker touched a bell and all the members rose in their places while a gentleman escorted by two Deputies advanced in front of the presiding officer and instened to a short formula read by the clerk. This incident proved to be the awearing in of a city judge, who being an elective magistrate took his outh of office in presence of the popular branch of the Legislature. No scooper had the newly qualified judge, retired than the Speaker touched his beil again and we were informed that the open session for the day was over and that the chamber was about to go into a short executive session before adjournment.

While there is a general resemblance between the While there is a general resemblance between the Chamber of Deputies and the House of Representatives, they present many points of difference. The Mexican House elects a new Speaker every month, and gives him but limited powers. The system of standing committees is with some modifications like that of the United States. The most important difference, perhaps, is the fact that in Mexico the Cabinet Ministers are permitted to explain and defend their items in the budget and can be required to do so by resolution of the two Houses. But they are not members of the Legislature as in the British Parliament; holding their office simply at the request of the President of the Republic, the appointments not even requiring confirmation by the Senate as in the United States. Their appearance in the House is simply as a convenience, and restits, as no doubt would be the case if the custom was adopted at Washington, in the expedition of public business.

One other important feature should be noted. In business.

One other important feature should be noted. In Mexico Congress issues patent rights A citizen or foreigner wishing a patent proceeds as if he desired any other special legislation enacted. He sends in a petition which is referred to an intermediary committee which is a kind of grand jury to decide whether it is worth while to trouble a standing committee with its consideration. If the bill has, so to speak, a prima facie case, the fact is reported to the House and the appropriate reference made. After this the bill takes its chances much as in the United States. It may be pigeon-holed in committee or be reported favorably and die on the Speaker's table, or perish in the Senate or between the two Houses on amendments, or be vetoed to death after passing safely through the fatigues and dangers of parliamentary routine. Formerly few patents were sought, but of late the industrial awakening has brought a host of applications and the members are becoming a little restive under the amount of work involved and are thinking of turning it over to one of the executive branches of the Government. Such are some of the features of the Mexican Congress as a legislative machine. Its sharacter as a political body must be reserved for smother letter. mother letter

THE BOGUS COLONY OF PORT BRETON.

THE BOGUS COLONY OF PORT BRETON.

Paris, June 11, Dispatch to The London Times.

The Marquis de Rays and seventeen accessories will op put on their trial to-morrow for mans aughete, fraud and infringement of the laws on public companies and emigration—in other words, for an attempt to found the colony of Port Breton. In July, 1877, the Marquis, a Breton nobleman of straitened meats, who had vainly sought to make a fortune in various parts of the world, advertised land in Fort Breton at 5 francs per hectare as a certain means of becoming rich, without quitting France. The Legitimist newspapers interested themselves in the enterorise; 3,000 persons appuied for chares, and M. de Rays, in a lecture at Marseilles, dwelt on the religious and theocratic character of this free colony, which, on the highway between Australia and Chira, was destined to greatness. Ultimately five millions were subscribed, Belgium taking about one-fifth. The Marquis, according to the indectment, pocketed two, millions. He is stated to have sold 700,000 hectares, albeit the island contains only 7,000, a portion of which he had bought of a native chief for 1,550 francs, the payment being made in tobacco, axes, beads, and a red velved tress.

In September, 1879, the first batch of eighty-seven emigrants started from Flushing, in the Chandernsgore, the French and Belgian authorities having fortoiden the departure from their ports. The horrors of the passage are indescribable. The victuals were in great part bad, the captain was constantly drunk, he punished a complainant by suspending him from the mast by his thumbs, and two other passengers, for attempting to escape at Port Said, were confined for five days in irons. The colony was reached on January 17, and the Chandernagore left the emigrants a forting his provisions. Fever and famine set in and six who went in search of relief were captured by savages, five being eaten, white the sixth was ultimately rescued. In April, an Englich

missionary from the Duke of York Isles found forty-four survivors prostrated by privations, and took them to Makata Isle, where twelve died. Eventually an English ship conveyed forty survivors out of eighty-seven to sydney. Three other batches of emigrants, including 250 Italians, also went out, but suffered less severely.

The island, more commonly known as New-Ireland, is barren and unbealthy; but a newspaper, edited by one of the defendants, published a map of it, indicating houses, a church, and carriage roads—all imaginary. Mr. Rodney, an English missionary who visited the spot last June, states that a more unfavorable one could not have been selected, and that a cemetery with seventy graves is the only vestige of the expedition. As to the chief defendant, he is described as living in France with a mistress, who invented a new tooth-powder, while his victims were succumbing to hunger and disease.

THE CCURTS

COMMODORE GARRISON AS A LAMB. COMMODORE GARRISON AS A LAMB.

The Garrison suit was continued before Refferee Dwight yesterday in the Guernsey building. Robert L. Cutting was cross-examined by counsel for the defence. There had been no idea of keeping Commodore Garrison's first letter secret. he said. Plaintiff's first suspicion of bad faith was upon receiving a telegramfrom the Commodore after the purchase of the road, which stated that the Commodore had paid \$550,000 more than he had intended for the road, owing to a combination that had bid against him. This of course, Mr. Garrison said, relieved him from all legal responsibility to the Missouri Pacific stockholders. "We still insist that you keep your agreement with us," telegraphed the stockholders. "At present it looks very much like colinaton with Pierce." To this Mr. Garrison replied, "Your telegram received. Its imputation is worthy of the mind of the man who conceived it. I will cheerfully await any action you may choose to take."

At this stage Mr. Conking remarked that there was once a parson who muthated a certain text so that it read "tops-not come down," and thereon founded a sermon. He expressed an opinion that counsel for the defence and mutilated part of the evidence.

Mr. Clinton, of counsel for the defence, said that if surprise was to be an element, the defence, said that if surprise was to be an element, the defence, said that if surprise was to be an element, the defence would have the better of it, since Mr. Conkling himself had been a perpetual surprise to them since the opening of the case. He had heard that "tops-not" story when he was six years old, and Mr. Conkling had told it wrong. "Counsel have all through this case held up the plaintiffs as illitreated human beings," he said; "but I will show that if there is a lamb here it is Commodore Garrison—If there is one who has been deceived, it is he." The Garrison suit was continued before Ref-

MR. DALE RECALLED IN THE STOKES CASE. Another hearing was had yesterday in the Another hearing was had yesterday in the contest over the codicil to the will of the late James Stokes. Henry Dale, the husband of the contestant, was recalled and testified in regard to the condition of his wife's health since their marriage. He said that there had been two periods when Mrs. Dale was unable to walk up and down stairs. These were in 1875 and 1878, and continued a number of weeks. In 1879 Mr. Dale had an elevator put in his house, and Mrs. Dale by his advice used the elevator instead of waiking. The following physicians had attended Mrs. Dale since her marriage: Dr. Sabine, Dr. Waltzer, Dr. Draper, Dr. Meigs, Dr. Pinkham, Dr. Leaming, Dr. Richards, Dr.

Meigs, Dr. Pinkham, Dr. Leaming, Dr. Richards, Dr. Thomas, Mrs. Blockwell, Dr. Kinnleutt, Dr. Pierson, Dr. Seguin, Dr. McLean and Dr. Feters. The hearing will be continued on Monday.

One of the counsel for the contradiction, between the testimony of Mr. Dale given the first time he was on the witness stand, and that of Mr. Van Vieek, as might be inferred from the accounts published. Mr. Van Vieek's testimony tended to show that Mr. Stokes was in almost daily attendance upon his office business in New-York during September, October and November, 1878; but Mr. Dale's evidence as to the attack of sickness at Orange in the fall of 1878, which he said was "in the nature of paralysis," did not necessarily conflict with this, as Mr. Dale's testimony upon this point only related to one or two days.

CIVIL NOTES.

The argument on the motion for an order for a stay in the Gill lunacy proceedings was adjourned yesterday until July 17. The temporary stay was modified so as to allow the attorney for the petitioners to serve a notice on the other side for a motion to confirm the finding of the Sheriff's jury.

William Smith and Eben Perry, oil merchants, yesterday recovered a verdict in the Supreme Court for \$24,000 against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railway Company as damages for the loss of a lot of oil.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

SARATOGA, June 29 .- In the Court of Appeals to-day-present the Hon. William C. Ruger, C. J., and aspeciates—the following business was transacted:
The People ex ret. Flansgan agt, the Board of Police Commissioners—Judgment affirmed with coats.
In re the Lehigh Valley Radiroad Company to cross the tracks of the New-York Centria and Hudson River Relivoad Company—Crder affirmed with costs.
Lewis agt. Sucrens—Motion to amend remititur denied.
No. 009—Alfred Harris and another, respondents, agt. B.D.
Brown, appeliant—Argued.
No. 714—John Leonard, appellant, agt. James Muiry, respondents—Argued. spondent-Argued. No. 713-The Market National Bank of New-York, appel-ant, agt. the Pacific National Hank of Boston, respondent-

Argued.

No. 715—The People ex rel, James H. Everett and another, appellants, agt. the Board of Supervisors of Uister County, respondent—Argued.

No. 718—In the matter of the petition of John J. Bradley, to vacate assessment—Argued.

No. 705—John G. Brooks and others, appellants, agt. the Mexican National Construction Company, respondent—Argued.

rned.
No. 718—Jeremiah O'Neil, appeliant, agt. William H.
Hoover, respondent—Argued.
It was ordered that this Court take a recess from this date to Monday October 1, at the new Capitol in Albany, and then to proceed with the call of the present cale

THE INDESTRUCTIBLE SMALL BOY.

The Early Peach came to a place where four roads met. He slapped his chest with his stem and looked to the cast and to the south.
"Besmillaht" he cried, "I am the boss, and I drive the ambulance." The little Green Apple came down the long road from the west and heard nim. He bowed to the north and he bowed to the west.

"I am the son of the cyclone," he shouted. " and I travel with my own private coroner."

"By the camel of Makomet," said the Early Peach, "I am the friend of the sexton, and I can knock you out in four rounds, Marquis of Tewksbury rules."

"Come to the wake," shricked the little Green Apple, "and you may call me the harmless paw-paw of the wilderness if I cannot double up the man who planted you."

"Ban Joa wilderness if I cannot double up the man who planted you."

Then they looked down the four long roads and waited for some one to practise on. From the east came a fair young girl from Vassar College and up from the south came a gray-haired African.

"Take you the fair student," said the Early Peach.
"Not I," said the little Green Apple, "I didn't come here to attempt impossibilities. For nearly ten years that girl has said a surrepitions midnight lumches; she has broken up a score of young men with her ice-cream bills, and still she is hungry. But I will stand saide and give you a chance at the African."
"I am not on the suicide lay this morning," said the Early Peach. "I know him and already since yester-even's sun there have reposed beneath his autroubled vest a pick and a half of my bretareu, and he is even now ramished. He is known as the destroyer of water-meions, and all my tribe fear him. Allah is great, but some things are impossible."

some things are impossible."
So they let many people pass by unharmed, the old, the

So they let many people pass by unharmed, the old, the tough, the wary and the weil-seasoned. But when the day was far spent, coming down the long road from the west, they saw a ruddy boy, the pride and joy of his home, and the torment or his teacher. Whistling a merry roundelay he came, his face as rosy as the glowing west, his heart as light as thistle-down.

He was their meat.

The Early Feach and the little Green Apple set their teeth and breathed hard as he came near.

"Now!" they shricked, and livid with hate they fercely apprung.appn him.

In two short minutes that boy had both of them down, and as he cracked the peach pit to get at the "goody," he said:

and as he cracked the peach pit to get at the "goody," he said: "'y jumny jinks. I wisht I knowed where I could find

a busiel of them feilers."

The Early Peach with a dying gasp turned and said:
"We were taken in."

With a hollow groan the little Green Apple replied:
"O? corpse."

But the boy slept soundly all that night, and came back the next day to look for more.

THE NEW MODE OF VACCINATION.—The Brit-

sh Medical Association has lately had under notice Dr. Moore's new method of vaccination. His plan is to make, with a perfectly clean sharp lancet, five or six single scarifications, holding the lancet as a pen is held, resting securely but scutly on the arm of the person operated on, which is neld with the left hand. Thus performed, the operation is said to occupy scarcely two seconds, and when done lightly, but sufficiently, does not waken a sleeping infant, nor cause a waking child to cry, provided the attention be diverted by gently stroking the vided the attention be diverted by gently stroking the arm, or otherwise engaging the attention. The lymph from the arm of another child, or preserved in tubes or on points, is then gently runbed with the flat of the lancet or charged points across the little wounds, which may be made to gape by slight traction on the adjacent. Skin. The result of this mode of operating is found to be one or more, usually two, separate vecicles, or an obiong compound one at the site of each pair of scratches, and one at the site of the single scratch, or more if six wers made in all, or if they were made longer than usual, It is neither necessary nor destrable that the incisions be made at all deep.

SINGULAR DEATH-RATE IN PENITENTIARIES -The death-rate in the principal penitentiariés or prisons in the country furnishes a notable feature in the report of Dr. Gill, of the Illinois prison, the variations in the different institutions being almost incredible. Thus, among New York prisons, while at Sing Sing the yearly deaths from one thousand fumtes number, as stated, a trific less than seven, at Auburn it is given as twelve, and at Clinton over twenty. The lowest rate named is three in Wisconsin, and the highest seventy-seven in Mississippi. The practice of "letting" convicts for work on mines and railroads is declared to cause fearful death-rates in several Southern States, but, on the other hand, the New Hampsbire figure is forty-eight. The rate in Massachusetta is given as fifteen, in Maine the same, in Vermont twenty-five, and in Connecticut fifteen. Pennaylvania has six in the western and fourteen in the eastern district. THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE JUNE 29, 1883. THE GENERAL LIST.

Actual Saiss. Closing Bids.

and the latest and the	The second	11111		200000000000000000000000000000000000000	25	Section 2015	Shares	0.
Name:	O'n'g.	H'g't.	Low't	Pinal.	Bid	Ask'd	Sold	Sine
				_	_	_	2,500	cl
Can South	84	66%	6319	10000	100000	100000	3	at
Do. ex div		643	E45.	8618	6419	84.0	III THESI OLOGOGOGO	e
Centralof S.J.	754	-7614	75 4	76	750	86%	1.900	183
Cent. Pac	1325			132%	1321	13234	4.300	lo
Do, pref	1503	150 %	150 4	150%	150%	102	200	10
C. M. & St. P.	1041	1043	1043	104%	104-	120%	16,050	100
C.St. P. M &O.	120	120	120		11934	47	100	re
CStPM&O.pri	105	10634	106	10634	110		100 700	tie
C. B. & Q	11247	1244	1254	1243g	124	1243	875	th
C. C. C. & I	751	76	751	76	75 kg	125 ¹ 2 76	1.600	
Del L. & W	1285	S I THINK	IUNE.	1400	1284	128%	24,500	pi
D. & H. Canal.	1087	1087	105	108%	109	1094	14.200	B
E T Va AO	437	94	411 8	9	91.	4500	4,800	
D. & Rio G E. T. Va. & G E. T. V. & G. prf. Ev. & T. H	15	1539	19	125	184	1849	1,300	8t
Fv. & T. H	1.00	67	62	59 67	6739	6942	125	gu
E oust, & Tex.	1323	133	182		13312	133	500	
Lake Shore	11004	LLin	11004		THE COLOR		9,200	ca
Do. ex div		109%	lon in	1094	1094	1094	325	W
Long Island		834	301	884	881	83%	4.941	41
Louis & Nash.	624	523	9214	524	524	- 52%	10,200 100 1,000	ve
Man, Beach	281		50 283	293	29	901	1 200	hi Bi
Mem. & Char.	43	4.3	4.3	43	43	291 ₂ 431 ₉	100	B
Mich. Cen	8634	36 1	W55-	93	107/01/0	No. 2720-273	3 2.116	an
M. L.S. & W. pri	1	931	93	93	23 45	931 ₆ 451 ₄	700	A
M. K. &T.	30%	300	303	3010	30%	301/2	1.400	20
Mo. Pac	1024	1023	10210	1024	102%	1027	700 100	to
Mob, & Ohio	16	1204	1197	1197	1193	16 120	8.720	2
N.Y.Contrai.	244	244	741	24.4	2319	MODEL STATE	8,720	-
N. YL.E.& W.	37%	375	372	3710	374	374	4,000 100 200 1,357	En
N. YL.E.& W. N. Y. U. &W. Nov. & W. pret.	261	264		42	261 ₂	263	100	
Nor. Pac		6134	510	513,	514	6134	1.357	En
Do prot		90	891 ₂	897	89%	-89Tm	3,545	Th
N. Y. L. & W.	NH.	88	88	101m	1014	10%	1,178	633
Onto Cen	143	143	148	148	14N40	149	100	
Ore Trans	#3%	834	884	83%	M25 34	833	2,605 100	err
		2019	2012	2019	204	2019	DE 400	Ne
Phil.& Read P.P.Car Co	1891	133%	1324	133	1324	13312	25,400 700 300	mis Ne
Rich. & Al	6	5	5	5	60.2	6		
Rich & Dan	60	60%	60	60%	60.73	61	1 000	pe
R. & W P	81% 18%	33	31%	1914	32%	33%		30
St. L. A. &T. H	79%		791	80	794	81	100 100	Ye
St. L. A.&T. H StLA&THpref	93	93	93	93	96	98	100	tra
S. L. & S.F.orf St. P. M. & M. Tex. & Pac	56	1244	56	56	124	19430	300	mo
Tex. & Pac	124 4 87 4			375	375	374	3,300 3,300 7,800 7,800 4,800	-
T.&St.L.inMA	234	2434	234	243	244	943	3,300	pe an ch
Union Pac Wabash	20 4	254.04	294	94%	9414	292	700	ch
Do. pref	433	441	43	437	43%	44	4,800	-
South Carolina	25	25	25	25	25	26	100	ba
W. U. Tel	6814 857	8614	85 4	884	6719 85%	65 85%	8,500	100
Am. Rr.	90 4	9019	90-2	9019	89	90	5	1 3
W. F. Ex	127	127	127	127	126	128	25	
Coi. Coni & I	42	423	81	42 31	314	42 to	900	
		31			-		198,357	
Total sales	*******	******		******	******	******	190,001	-

	GOVERNMENTS.	
U 8 4e Registered : 10,000	119 10,000	apon 1907
BONZ	DS AND BANK STO	CES.
Park Bank 10 1 70 Arkansas 7s L R and F Smith 2,000 60 Mis Oua and R R 3,000 50	Mil and St P con 15,000 124 10,000 123% Mo K & T 20 10,000 59 Matual U Tel #s 2,000 88	han & St J 6a con 5,000
1,000 49 ~ 2,000 50 Arkansas 7s L R P B & New O R R 10,000 52 N Carolina 4s con 1,000 80 4	N Y W 8 & B latt 2.000	1,000
Atlantic and P inc 71,000 35 87,000 35 8 10,000 35 4 5,000 51 4 Ch St Paul Min and O con	New 2d censols 1.000	5,000
1.000 107% 1 000 107% Ch St P & Min 1st 10.000 113 Ches and O 1st Series B	10,000 101% North Pac 1st coup 2,000 108% 5,000 108% 4,000 108% N Orleans & P 1st 3,000 89%	8t P Min and M 2d 3,000 109 1,000 108 2 Tennessee 6s new 1,000 35 2 Tennessee 9,000 44
2,000	6.000	Ch St L & N O Se 5,000 105 Canada S 1st Guaranteed 6,000995 Central Iowa 1st
4,000110 1,000110 Col Coal and Iron 1st 6s 10,00081	10,00067 2,00067 Rome W & Oz Extension os 3,00072 Texas & St L 1st	5,000
2,00081 Den & Rio G 1st 5,000	in Mo & Ark 5,000	Gen mtg 6s 5,00082 Mo Kan & Tex con 7s 1,000109 N Orleans Pac 1st
5.000	24,000 83% 5,000 83% 15,000 83% 2,000 83% 3,000 83%	1,00089 4 Ohio Southern 1st 6,00080 St L & I ht 1st 10,000115 5 South Carolina 2d

ULOS: NO PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS.

	*****	Out a riout a muse met -	
Yesterday.	To day.	Yesterday. 7	o-day.
WaterPower 3		NYAN Engina 33	33
Boston Land 69.4	- 685	Old Colony 138	1387a
A& Top. 1sc 7s 119	119%	Rutland preferr'd	20
A & Top. L G 7a113 9	11336	Rutland common	4
Eastern R R 6s110	****	Allenes M Co. N. 2	
KCStJ&CB7s	11134	Caramet & Hocia 240	240
NY & N Eng 74, 11114		Cataipa	.65
		Frankiip 10	10
A & Topk R 83 %	99.9	Pradeil	
Bos & A R R 181 4	183	Pewabic(new) 34	40
Boston & Maine, 159		Quiner 48	48
Chicker & Q'or 1234		Stiver Islet 3	3
Cin. San & Cieve. 20	20	Wis Cen R R com 224	**
Eastern RR 43	**	Flint & PMar pre 102	22
Flint& Pere Mar. 27's	28	Oscoois 20	20
Lat R'k & Ft 8 18	18	Huron 14	114

Boston & Maine, 159 159 ###################################	Silver 48 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45
	PHILADELPHIA STOCKS. DAVIS & CO., 19 Wall-st.
Bid. Asked. City 6s. New132 133 United RR., NJ. 192 9 193	North Pac pref. 89% 89% North Cent. RR. 58 58%

FRIDAY, June 29-P. M.

The stock market to-day, developed such strength that higher values were marked for nearly all the different shares. The total transactions amounted only to 198,300 shares, but the dealings were unusually well distributed. A turther sharp decline early in the prices for wheat and corn at Chicago was the occasion renewed apprehensions of additional financial disturbances there, and late in the day a Cincinnati special to The New-York Ecening Post was circulated, which announced the suspension of an important Chicago firm. Happily there is no truth in the Cincinnati dispatch. The early fears of further difficulties, however, served to check speculation at the Stock Exchange, although t did not depress values. In the day's operations Reading was as conspicuous as any stock and it rose to 5914@591s, while Central of New-Jersey, after an advance from 853s to 867s, closed at 861s. Lake Shore, Michigan Central and Canada Southern all sold ex-dividend, and alowing for that difference their final prices show advances of 12 for Michigan Central, 58 for Lake Shore and 118 for Canada Southern. The market

closed dall, but generally it was strong. Government bonds were dull and only steady with a decline of 18 in the bids for the 4s. Annexed are the closing quotations:

The dealings in State bonds were small, but included Tennessee 6s at 3912 and compromises at 44; Arkansas 7s. Fort Smith, at 60, Pine Bluff at 52 and Red River at 49@50 and North Carolina consolidated 4s at 804. Of city bank stocks ten shares Park sold at 170.

Ratiroad bonds were very dull, and the prices showed considerable irregularity. Missouri, Kan-sas and Texas seconds were off 1s at 59, and general mortgages declined 12 to 82. St. Louis and Iron Mountain firsts were 12 higher at 11512. Metropolitan firsts rose 12 to 102. New-York, Chicago and St. Louis firsts gold 6s were more than usually active and gained 12 per cent to 1013, and West Shore and Buffalo 5s were steady at 804. Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans 5s sold at 105, and New-York, Luckawanna and Western 6s at 11712. Richmond and Danville debentures were up 1 per cent at 67. St. Paul consols sold at 124@1233. Den-

at 67. St. Paul consols sold at 124@123%. Denver and Rio Grande consols were up ½, at 94½. Texas and Pacific incomes declined to 62½, and firsts Rio Grande division were ¼ higher at 93%. Texas and St. Louis firsts, Missouri and Arkansas sold at 76% 76%. The business of the Sub-Treasury for the week ending to-night includes receipts of \$9,178,027 and payments of \$7,094,192, making an apparent gain to its balance of \$2,083,835 and leaving its balance at \$123,865,869, against \$121,782,034 June 22. But after deducting from the receipts \$150,000, and from the payments \$1,463,610 for items which represent exchanges and transfers, the Treasury's

actual gam at this point, including \$325,000 received for payment out at New-Orieans, is \$3.307,445. On this exhibit to-morrow's bank statement should allow a loss to the cash reserves; at all events, the exhibit (averages) for the week mill be better than the actual condition is to-night. The Sub-Treasury operations to-day covered: Receipts, \$1.346,200; payments, \$649,273; currency balance, \$8,356,682; coin balance, \$115,509,187. Money continues to be extremely easy at the Stock Exchange for call loaus, and to-day's business was done at 2½33 per cent. The domestic exchanges on New-York generally are unchanged, but at Boston the rate has hardened to 10-25 cents discount.

ount. The Clearing-House statement to-day is as fol-ws: Exchanges, \$97,940,984; balances, \$4.998,-

lows: Exchanges, \$97,040,084; balances, \$4.898,167.

The United States Treasury at Washington to-day received \$554,000 National bank notes for redemption. The customs receipts were \$1.164,478, and the internal revenue receipts \$335.597.

The foreign exchanges continue dull with a hardening tendency in rates. We however do not change the quotations for business as follows: Bankers' bitls, \$4.84%, and \$4.88 for long and shorts terriing respectively, 5.204, and 5.17%, for france, 94%, and 95% for reichmarks, 40 and 40% for guiders.

In London, British consols for money and account came together at 100 5-16. United States bonds were higher: 3½8 ¼ at 105%, 48 ½ at 12½% and 4½8 ½ at 12½% and 4½8 ½ at 12½% and 4½8 ½ at 12½% and account in the home markets, and higher quotations are recorded all around. The Bank of Engiand gained £16,000 bullion on balance. Bur silver was down to 50 7-16e, per onnec. At Paris, French 3 per cents were lower at 78.77%, and sight exchange on London rose to 25.29 frances to the £.

Imports of dry-goods at New-York:

For the week:

1881, 1882, 62.388,337, 100.000.

For the week: 1881, 305,902 81,912,959 82,289,337 hrown on market. 1,441,995 1,724,612 2,137,663 8lince January 1: 1,244,895 1,724,612 2,137,663 slince January 1: 54,288,984 86,263,809 61,283,997 novw on market ... 55,567,431 65,831,225 58,148,335

EUROPEAN PINANCIAL MARKETS. EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS.

LONDON, June 29—12:30 v. m.—Atlantic and Great Westrefirst mortrare trustees certificates. 45%: Eric. 35%:
16w York Central. 122%: Illinois Central. 1854; Pennayiva16 Central. 63%: Reading. 29%: Mexican Ordinary, 1154;
16w York. Ordaric and Western. 27%.
16NDON, June 29—300 b. m.—Paris advices quote three
er cent rentes at 78 francs 71% centimes for the account,
16NDON, June 29—400 b. m.—Atsants and Great Western
ercond mortgage trustees certificates. 12; Eric, 25%; New.
orkCentral, 123, Illinois Central, 133%: Pennayivania Cen214. 60%; Reading. 30% Mexican Ordinary, 116%; New. York,
11670 and Western, 27%; Milwautes and St. Peal Comnon, 166%;
16NDON, June 29—4:00 p. m.—Paris atvices ontot three
er cent rentes at 78 francs 77% centimes for the account,
nd erchange on London at 25 francs 25 centimes to

ocks.
The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of Rugiand of lance to-day is £16.00C.

MINES AND MINING.

SALES AT THE MINING MICHANGE.

Names		High		Final	BOLE N, Y. EZ
Amie		1 .10	1 .1	1 .16	2
Belle Isle		,01	9	98	2
Bodie			1 1	1 .13	2
Decatur		0	.0	.04	5,7
Enstern Oregon		.67	,84	.07	1.0
Elko		.20	.2	.20	1.0
Findley		1.10	1.10	.10	1,1
Horn Silver	. 7.6	7.6	7.50	7.00	
Iron Silver	. 2.90	2.9	7.0	2.00	
Little Chief	0	9 -2		.00	
Little Pittaburg		7.00	8.8	7.00	
Northern Beile"		1000		44	6
Parnell	0	.01	.U	.07	3.2
Robinson Con		.51	.50	.50	2,2
Sterra Grande		1.2	1.2	1.25	3
Sierra Nevada		3.50	3.34	3.50	1
Silver King		10.2	10.2	10.25	THE R
Sonora Con				7.00	200
Standard Con		7.00	1.0	1.00	1 3
SELTO TERROIT		1000	100000	of Real Property lies	A17 (530)

* Seller 10. † buyer 60.

Bullion valued at \$35,000 was received in this

city yesterday from the mines.

The Superintendent of the Stormont Mining Company, of Utab, reports. June 18: "In winze No. 15 we are down 41 feet, and have good ore all the way, with an unusually well-marked hanging-wall—a very favorable indication for the continuation of ore. Assays from the face yesterday showed 26 inches of \$140 rock."

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW-YORK, June 29. The best that can be said of the petrostroleum market to-day is that it maintained the position here which it assumed last night, although there was a recession in Oil City. News from the oil districts was favorable; the Auchor No. 20 well came in dry and no new producers were reported, while the monthly report of the development work there, as received by Smith & Crosby, must have been regarded as "bullish" in its showing of a decrease in new production, in wells completed and in riga up and building. Yet despite these influences the net result of the day's business is a gain of \(^1\)_4c. at the New-York Exchange, a loss of \(^1\)_2c. in Oil City, and no change at the New-York Consolidated Exchange. The opening was strong at \(^1\)18\(^1\)2 against \(^1\)17\(^1\)2 hat night, and prices then fluctuated between \(^1\)1 18\(^1\)2 and \(^1\)17\(^1\)4 hat night, and prices then fluctuated between \(^1\)1 18\(^1\)2 but near the close proces saged to \(^1\)17\(^1\)4 and \(^1\)5 hat has a last of \(^1\)4. The endure was weak and dull.

The range of prices and the total dealings to-day in New-York were as follows:

N. Y. Pet. Cons. Sec. 118\(^1\)5. The best that can be said of the petro-

2,974,090 2,226,000 8,740,000 3,827,000 There is no inquiry for refined oil to any extent, and the market hangs listlessly around 7% 277gs. in New York.

REAL ESTATE.

New-York, Friday, June 29, 1993. The following sale was held at the Exchange Salesmon to-day

1 4-story brown stone house with lot, No 218 East 49th-st, s.s. 201 ft e of 3d-ave, lot 21x100.5; C H RECORDED ABAL SSTATE TRANSFERS

latare, e.s. 51.2 ft a of Slat.st, 106.6x100.5; D.G. Crosby to Ph Braender, Sth.aev, s.e. cor of 30th.st, 39,9364; L.J Fhillips et al, executors, to Lewis Ash. 8th.ave, e.s. 13.5 ft n of 38th.st, 25,2364; same to K Hirsch. 41.350 Sth-ave, ne cor of 38th-at, 13.8264; same to Edward Pfaff. Sth-ave, e.s. 39.10 ft u of 38th-at, 26.4264; same to B B Johnston. 23,400 25,000 33,000

same property: 1-11th interests A M Maynard et at to same of the property: 1-11th interests A M Maynard et at to same of the property: 1-11th interest A M Maynard et at to same of the property of the state of the

Numbers, ws. 74.11 ft s of 130th st. ox100; Chas R. Partit to Rose Smith.

116th st. 2a. 482. b ft w of Ave. A. 18.7 ox100.5 Elizabeth Shart to Hugh Curry.

69th st. ns. 263 ft cof 1st-ave, 70x100.5; John Lesper to Thes Hitzgerald.

Lots Nos 263 to 265 of Dyckman estate. 12th Ward. H. W. Cates and another, executors, to Francis B. Spinols.

Broadway, cs. 50 ft n of Hawthorne-st, 50x119.10; same to same.

6th sve. n c cor of Suistes, irregular, H. W. Cos es and another to J. H. Cali.

Teasdale place, n s. 13.6 ft w of Delmonice-place, 37.65.100, Charles H. Russell, receiver, etc. to F. Wall.

Wall
Teasciale place, s. s. 100 ft w of Delmonice place, 37.5
z. 100; same to same
late, s. s. 100 ft e of 11th ave, 25x100.9 zz25.3 z
100.4 P Ruggies, referee, to LJ White
10th ave, a w cor of 172d-st, 94.6x100; same to A K 206th-st. ss, 200 ft cof 10th-ave, 100x96.11; H W Coates to James McClenshan 10th-ave, a c cor of 200th-st, 100x99.11; same to The

1,727 13,818 22,000

22,900

22,600

19,250

22,000

25,000 9,125

1,700

A genuine dude has struck Laramie. He has a homeopathic head and aliopathic test. His trousers are so tight that he never takes themoff, and he has a plate glass window in one eye. The other is closed for repairs. He got on the windest kind of a debauet last night with half an ounce of pepper-sauce and a bussh of cigarettes. He halls from New York.—¡Laramie Boomerang.